UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BOARD.

1,180,516. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 25, 1916.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES W. McINDOE, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Medford, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Boards, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to boards to be used in the inside finish of a building, the manufacture of furniture, and various other purposes, and has for its object the provision of a material of this character which may be used as a substitute for high priced wood now used for such purposes.

The invention consists in a board which has indented into one surface the exact reproduction of the grain of wood the indentations of which are adapted to be filled with a material of a different shade from the body portion of said surface.

The invention further consists in certain novel features of construction and arrangement of parts which will be fully understood by reference to the description of the drawings and to the claims hereinafter given.

Of the drawings: Figure 1 represents an elevation of a portion of a board embodying the principles of the present invention. Fig. 2 represents a section of the same on an enlarged scale. Fig. 3 represents a similar view showing one surface thereof provided with a plurality of indentations. Fig. 4 represents a similar view showing the indentations filled, and Fig. 5 represents a section of a portion of the same, the cutting plane being on line 5—5 on Fig. 4.

Similar characters designate like parts throughout the several figures of the drawings.

In the drawings, 10 is a layer of fiber board or similar material having secured to opposite faces thereof the layers of paper 11 and 12. The paper facing 11 is provided with a plurality of indentations 13 which are made in the facing 11 without breaking the material, the facing used being sufficiently tough to prevent the material being separated when the indentations 13 are formed therein. When these indentations 13 are formed in the facing 11 they will be forced into the fiber board as indicated in Fig. 4, the fiber board 10 being sufficiently soft to permit the embedding of the indentations 13 therein. These indentations 13 are arranged in such a manner as to form a design exactly representing the grain of wood, some of the indentations being deeper than others and each indentation 13 being deeper at one point than at its ends as indicated in Fig. 5 of the drawing.

The indentations 13 are formed in the facing 11 by means of a new and improved process in which the exact reproduction of the grain of any wood may be transferred to the board and indented therein with all the variations in outline and depth that occur in the wood itself when the gum has been removed from the grain.

When the indentations 13 have been formed in the facing 11 of the pulp board they are filled with a coloring matter 14 of a different shade from the body of said facing 11, this coloring matter bringing out every irregularity in the indentations 13 and causing the grain to stand out in marked contrast with the remaining portion of said paper facing. Owing to the fact that in the manufacture of the wall board the indentations 13 are formed without breaking through the paper facing 11, it is impossible for the coloring matter to leak through into the intermediate fiber board 10. The coloring matter used in filling the indentations is such as will become hardened when it becomes dry, and the outer face thereof will be flush with the outer surface of the paper facing 11.

The paper facing 11 is of such a character as will freely take color without injury thereto and when the board is ready for use any color may be applied thereto and its surface may be treated in any other manner that wood might be treated. Varnish may be applied if desired or the whole surface polished. When thus treated it is impossible to distinguish this wall board from the wood of which it is a counterpart. It is obvious that both faces may be indented when the board is to be used for particular purposes.

In the process of manufacture of the board there is absolutely no hand work in the shaping of the indentations forming the grain, such indentations being the exact reproduction of the grain in the natural wood.

It is believed that the many advantages of this invention will be fully understood from the foregoing description.